

# Fulbright Labels Policy 'Strident, Aggressive'

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Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) criticized American foreign policy last night as "strident and aggressive"—a policy he described as closer to the spirit of Theodore Roosevelt than of Abraham Lincoln.

Fulbright said that the America of Lincoln and Adlai Stevenson was "moderate and restrained" while the America of Teddy Roosevelt and General MacArthur was "arrogant" and "filled with passionate intensity." The Senator delivered the University of Connecticut's Brien McMahon lecture.

"For my own part," Fulbright said, "I prefer the America of Lincoln and Adlai Stevenson . . . I prefer to see my country in the role of sympathetic friend to humanity rather than its stern and prideful schoolmaster."

Fulbright said that U.S. policy toward Communist China should "take a chance" that China will change into a more moderate power. He criticized the Administration for seeming "wedded to the nightmare view of China." He also strongly opposed any attack on China's nuclear facilities.

Communist China would eventually become a member

of the United Nations, Fulbright predicted, an event which would neither be a "calamity" nor "the dawn of a peaceful world community."

Fulbright called the Vietnam war a tragedy, and reiterated his proposal for "neutralization" of the Southeast Asian mainland. He said that such a political settlement should be coupled with a withdrawal of American military power from the mainland.

The Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged that the United States reverse its current priorities by identifying itself with nationalism rather than merely opposing Communism.

He warned that communism would be able to pose as a friend of nationalist aspirations in Asia as long as American military forces are fighting Asians there.

Fulbright said that the Administration "may be underestimating the dangers of Chinese participation in the Vietnam war."

He also said that the war was destroying domestic Great Society programs and was creating "a false and strident patriotism." He declared that "an end to the war in Asia" offered the only cure to this "war fever."